

LAST EDITION.

MONDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS. JANUARY 13, 1913.

MONDAY EVENING.

GEO. H. HODGES IS GOVERNOR

The Democrat From Olathe Sworn in at Noon Today.

Exultant Democrats Enjoyed the Spectacle.

THE INAUGURAL PARADE

Companies of Soldiers and Bands of Music.

They Added to Pomp of the Pageant.

THOUSANDS LINED STREETS

Officers-Elect Take Oath in Representative Hall.

Past Kansas History Contrasted With Present.

Amid the cheers of hundreds of enthusiastic Democrats, the waving of flags, the booming of cannon and the patriotic strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," George H. Hodges, of Olathe, was inaugurated at noon today as the nineteenth governor of Kansas. It was an impressive and dignified ceremony. Added to the importance of the occasion was the fact that Hodges is the first Democrat to take the oath as governor of Kansas since the day that John W. Leedy was inaugurated in January, 1897—just 16 years ago.

For the first time in many years—so long ago in fact that the veteran politicians have forgotten the date—there was an inaugural parade. Hundreds of men prominent in the political affairs and the public life of Kansas rode in the carriages behind the bands and the display of military pomp and splendor. Along either side of Kansas avenue from Fourth street to Tenth avenue, hundreds of men, women and children forgot the chilly January breeze and cheered as the members of the new state administration passed in review.

At the state house there was another big crowd. Again there was cheering as George H. Hodges, the new governor, and Walter Roscoe Stubbs, the retiring chief executive of Kansas, stepped from the same carriage and walked side by side up the west steps and through the corridors of the building to Representative hall. Near the door of the legislative chamber a little girl threw a red rose in the path of the two men and Governor Hodges smiled and gave his most courteous bow. At almost every step there was some new evidence of the pent up enthusiasm of Kansas Democracy which had returned to its own after almost two decades.

Democrats Had Waited for This Hour. There was nothing within the gift of the state and her most loyal and patriotic citizens which was left undone in the ceremonies of the day. For two months Kansas Democrats had waited for this hour. At last it had come. So why should the buried and almost lost enthusiasm be denied an outlet at this time? And no one denied or questioned the right of the party leaders to make the most of the event. In fact in the demonstration which marked the inauguration Hodges ascribed to his oath and solemnly vowed to observe the commandments of the constitution and the laws of the state, the other events which carried before the crowd's eyes the oath to other state officers was but a passing detail which led to an event of which Democrats had for 16 years dreamed only to awake and see come true. Yet in those oaths to other officials, the crowd was not forgetful. It was a day of gladness, so why should the ordinary citizen be denied the opportunity to see the speaker's stand and renewed or for the first time afford his solemn allegiance to that sacred oath, there was a generous applause.

But it was purely a Democratic day and a Democratic inauguration. To be sure Republicans and Progressives and Democrats rode in the parade behind the bands and the companies of artillery, infantry and cavalry, and of course the majority of men inaugurated were in overwhelming Republican.

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George H. Hodges of Olathe, the First Democratic Governor of Kansas Since 1897.

HODGES' SPEECH TOLD THE TRUTH

New Governor Delivered Inaugural Address Today.

Brief, Concise, Frank Discussion of State Issues.

Governor Hodges said: Agreeable to custom the elective officers of the state appear before you today, and take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution. I shall not discuss matters that we, as members of different political parties are committed to, but rather congratulate the people of our great state upon receiving more than our share of the general prosperity and blessings that an all-wise Father has bestowed upon the middle west during the past two years.

I would be unmindful of a pleasant duty if I did not publicly acknowledge the debt of gratitude my party owes to that great body of voters who allied themselves with us and made it possible, for the first time in the history of the state, for Kansas to have a Democratic United States senator, five Democratic members of the lower branch of congress, a majority in both branches of the state legislature and a Democratic governor.

I commend the good people of Kansas who made this possible, and who by their suffrage have maintained the high standard of progressiveness that Kansas has always enjoyed both in commercial and agricultural affairs. This year, at a single stride, she leads that great progressive political revolution, that swept this nation over and made that splendid statesman, Woodrow Wilson, president-elect of these United States. Our commonwealth maintained in this as in all things the unquestioned leadership we have hitherto enjoyed.

A complete change has been made in the control of the legislative and executive departments of state. Unquestionably the people will expect and demand more of a new administration than from the administration of men whose party is continued in power.

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POLITICAL GOSSIP

Balie Waggener, Man of Heart Well as Brains.

The Washerwoman Had Call Over Society Dame.

THEY WANTED POLITICAL AID

Democrats Come to Their Own in Kansas.

They Throng Hotels Today and Sit in Limelight.

Today's Program.
MORNING.
9:30—Sixth district Democratic speakership caucus.
10:00—Conference senate committee on committees.
11:30—Inaugural parade from Fourth and Kansas avenues to state house.
12:00—Inaugural ceremonies in Representative hall.
AFTERNOON.
2:00—Speakership caucus, state house. Caucus Democratic senate members and report committee on committees.
4:00—Senate caucus.
EVENING.
7:30—Inaugural reception.

Senator Balie P. Waggener, slated for the chairmanship of the judiciary committee, is not only the oldest lawyer in the legislature and a most widely known rough and tumble legislative fighter, but he is recognized as a man with a very sympathetic heart. Even in the 1903 session, Waggener's talent and ability were recognized when he was made chairman of the judiciary committee in a Republican senate. For his fair and impartial service, members of both parties showed their recognition. At the close of the session, the Democrats placed a silk flag over the Atchison man's desk and the Republican members presented Waggener with a gold headed cane.

But speaking of Waggener's sympathetic nature, this characteristic little story is being told in the hotel lobbies concerning the Atchison lawyer: Last week a rather thin clad, middle aged woman walked timidly down the lobby of the National hotel until she came to the chair in which the well known Democratic leader sat smoking a cigar.

"I believe this is Senator Waggener," asked the woman.

"Yes, madam," said Waggener, as he arose from his chair and tipped his hat.

"Then the woman related a story of hardship and privation. She came of a family once rich in Atchison county. Last fall her husband died. She was left with an eight month old baby and no money. Since the loss of her husband she has earned her living by washing.

Waggener looked at the woman. Her hands were calloused. Her clothes were worn and clearly had seen better days. But the Atchison senator looked into a pair of honest, bright eyes and a motherly face and the old veteran's heart was touched.

"And what can I do for you, madam?" asked Waggener.

"I thought perhaps," said the woman, "that possibly I could get a place in the legislature. I wanted you to help me. Baby and I really need it. Our rent is paid to February 1 and I have only 35 cents left."

"What can you do?" asked Waggener as he studied the face before him.

"I can scrub or wash, but I do not write very well you know, and I fear I couldn't hold a clerical position."

Something in the woman's tone or manner appealed to Waggener and he was deeply touched.

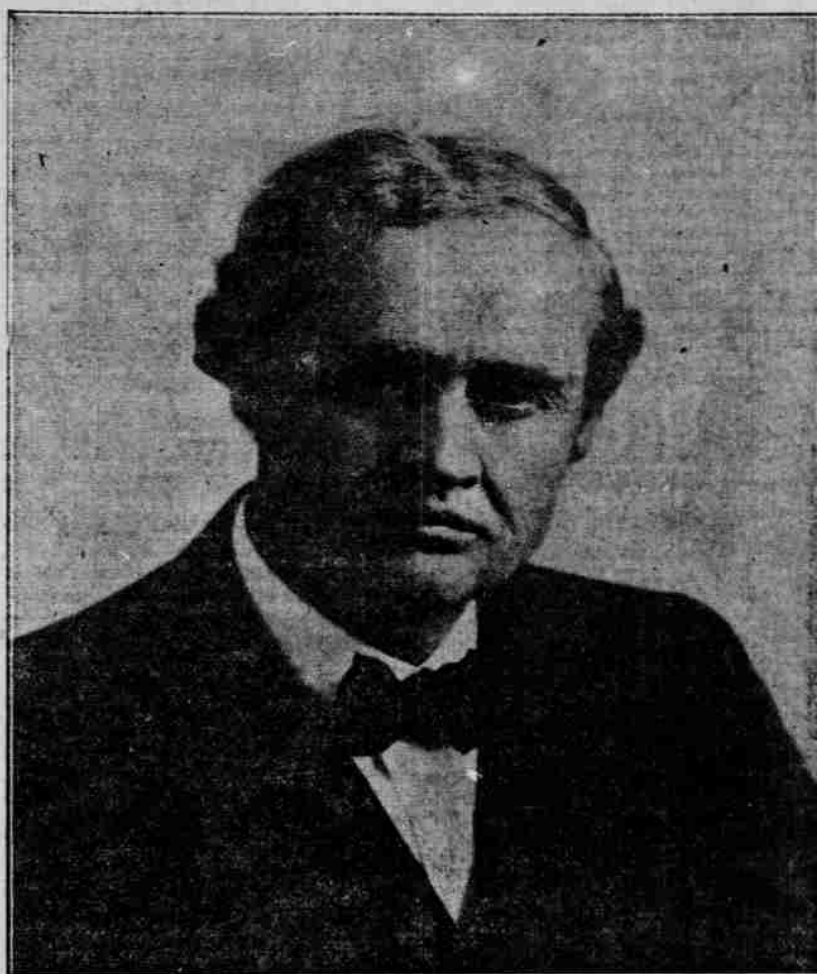
"I don't know what can be done," said Waggener, "but if I have enough power with this legislature to control one place, you will get it."

Then as the woman thanked him, Waggener slipped a \$5 bill into her hand.

An hour later a young woman, stylishly dressed sought Waggener's time for a brief conference.

"Senator, I want you to help me land a position in the senate," she said.

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Governor W. R. Stubbs, Who Retired to Private Life After Eight Years of Wonderful Success as Politician, Statesman and Reformer.

HIS SWAN SONG LOCKED IN VAULT

Gov. Stubbs Makes Great Speech Leaving Office.

Account of His Stewardship to People of Kansas.

Address delivered by Governor W. R. Stubbs preceding the inauguration of George H. Hodges.

In returning to private life after six years in the legislature and four years as governor of the state, I cannot refrain at this hour from conveying to the people of Kansas the profound gratitude of my heart for the opportunity they have given me to do a citizen's part in the service of the commonwealth.

No matter what people may say to the contrary the public is a good and generous master and I cannot fairly recall an hour during the ten years of my work that did not bring me some degree of genuine and wholesome pleasure.

It affords me unusual satisfaction to acknowledge the honest loyalty of the good men and women who have in all the departments of the public service and in all the major and minor places in which they have been employed, helped me to make the government of Kansas an example not only of business efficiency, but of political morality, which many of the older states in the union are more than eager to follow.

But above and beyond all others, as prime factors in good government were the influences and inspirations of the common people as expressed in the Progressive movement in Kansas—a movement through which the vital spirit of social uplift has so powerfully operated in the state.

The priceless associations that have come into my public life cannot easily be described by any words that my tongue can utter. The friendships that have come to me in connection with my public duties cannot soon be forgotten. My experience in public affairs has made my life broader and better and has given me more genuine satisfaction than I have ever known in financial or commercial business. My work in the governor's office has been successful beyond my highest expectation.

Powers of the Governor. Under the constitution of Kansas, tremendous power is vested in the office of governor. He holds without restraint patronage of the greatest value to the people of the state if used for their benefit. Any officer who uses patronage for his own interest to the detriment of the people, commits a greater crime against society than the ordinary criminal. No greater curse can befall a state institution than to have the employees and heads of the

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FINDS HIM GUILTY

The Senate Returns a Verdict Against Judge Archbald.

Vote Stands 68 to 5 on the First Charge.

IT OUSTS HIM FROM OFFICE

And Bars Him Forever From Holding Any Position

Of Honor or Trust Under the Federal Government.

Washington, Jan. 13.—A verdict of guilty was voted by the senate on the first impeachment charge against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court that he had wrongfully influenced Erie Railroad officials to grant him an option on the Katydid Culm Dump. Conviction on the other 12 charges is not necessary to remove Judge Archbald from the bench.

The vote on the first count was 68 against Judge Archbald and five in his favor. The senate then proceeded to vote on the other 12 articles of the impeachment.

Judge Archbald's attorneys and the managers for the house entered the chamber as the impeachment court convened, but Judge Archbald was not with them. Mrs. Archbald occupied a place in the gallery. Senator Root proposed that the question of Judge Archbald's guilt should be submitted in this form:

"Senators, How say you, is the respondent, Robert W. Archbald, guilty or not guilty of the charge contained in this article."

The order adopted by the senate provided that each senator should vote in his place as his name was called and answer "guilty" or "not guilty."

Several Excused From Voting. Before the first article of impeachment was read, Senator Kern, of Indiana; Senator Brigham, of Vermont, and Senator Bradley, of Kentucky, asked to be excused from voting because they had not been present throughout the trial.

They were excused. Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, was excused from voting on all articles which charged Judge Archbald with wrongful acts before he was elevated to the commerce court. Senator Tillman was excused from voting on all articles except the first and Senator Jackson, of Maryland, was excused from voting on all articles. He entered the senate since the trial began. This left the total possible voting strength of the senate 88 on account of absences and vacancies.

The vote on the first count was as follows: For conviction: Ashurst, Bankhead, Borah, Bourne, Brandegee, Bristow, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Chamberlain, Clapp, Clark of Wyoming, Clarke of Arkansas, Crane, Crawford, Culberson, Cullum, Cummins, Curtis, Dixon, DuPont, Fletcher, Foster, Gallinger, Gore, Gronna, Hitchcock, Johnson of Maine, Jones, Kenyon, LaFollette, Lippitt, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Martin, Martine, Myers, Nelson, Newlands, O'Gorman, Owen, Page, Perkins, Poinsett, Pomerehne, Reed, Richardson Root, Sanders, Shively, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Smith of Arizona, Moot, Tephens, tone, Sutherland, Swanson, Thornton, Tillman, Townsend, Warren, Wetmore, Williams, Work, Perkins.

Removes Him From Bench. Although the verdict insured Judge Archbald's removal from the bench and the service of the United States courts, the senate then proceeded to vote on the other 12 counts of the articles of impeachment which charged various other acts where Archbald had improperly used his influence as a judge. At his trial the accused judge admitted practically all the facts on every accusation brought against him but protested in defense that none of them was wrongful or corrupt and that he could not have been convicted in any court of law for them.

The impeachment proceedings against Judge Archbald were started early in 1912, when complaint was made to the interstate commerce commission and later to Attorney General Wickersham, and President Taft that Judge Archbald had been concerned in influencing railroads to grant him certain favors in connection with coal lands deals and the settlement of cases involving coal properties.

The house of representatives called upon President Taft for a copy of the charges against the commerce court judge and in May, 1912, began an

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KANSAS STATE OFFICERS WHO WERE SWORN IN TODAY FOR TWO-YEAR TERMS



Sheffield Ingalls, Lieutenant Governor of Kansas.



Charles Sessions, Re-elected Secretary of State.



Rousseau A. Burch, Re-elected Member of the State Supreme Court.



Isaac Lewis, State Superintendent of Insurance.



W. E. Davis, Re-elected Kansas State Auditor.



John S. Dawson, Re-elected Attorney General.



Earl Akers, Who Was Elected State Treasurer.